



Saturdays.AI



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Donostia

# #5 Time Series & Data Visualization

by Saturdays.AI

Saturdays.AI  
Machine Learning

## Schedule

State of the course

Session 5 Review

Challenge

Notebook + resources

# State of the course

#1 Cleaning & Exploratory Data Analysis ✓

#2 Supervised Learning ✓

#3 Decision Trees & Random Forest ✓

#4 Unsupervised Learning: Clustering & Dim. Red. ✓

#5 Time Series Analysis + Data Viz ● Today!

#6 Neural Networks, Gradient Descent ➡ SOON

#7 NLP ➡ SOON

# Time Series & Data Visualization

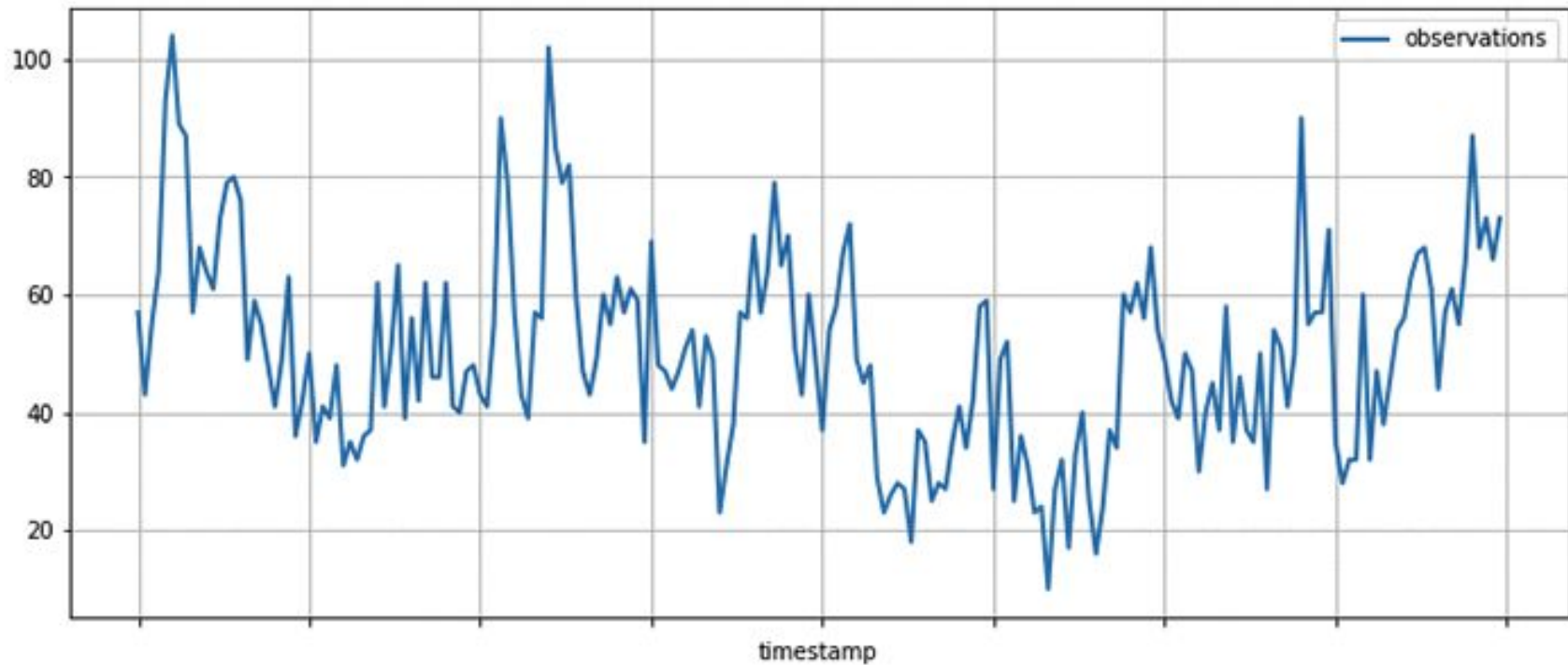
## Time series

- Definitions
- Modeling
  - Components
  - Autocorrelation
  - ARIMA
  - Prediction Intervals
  - B - Plans

## Data Visualization

- Small Review
- Tips
- DO NOT's

# DEFINITIONS



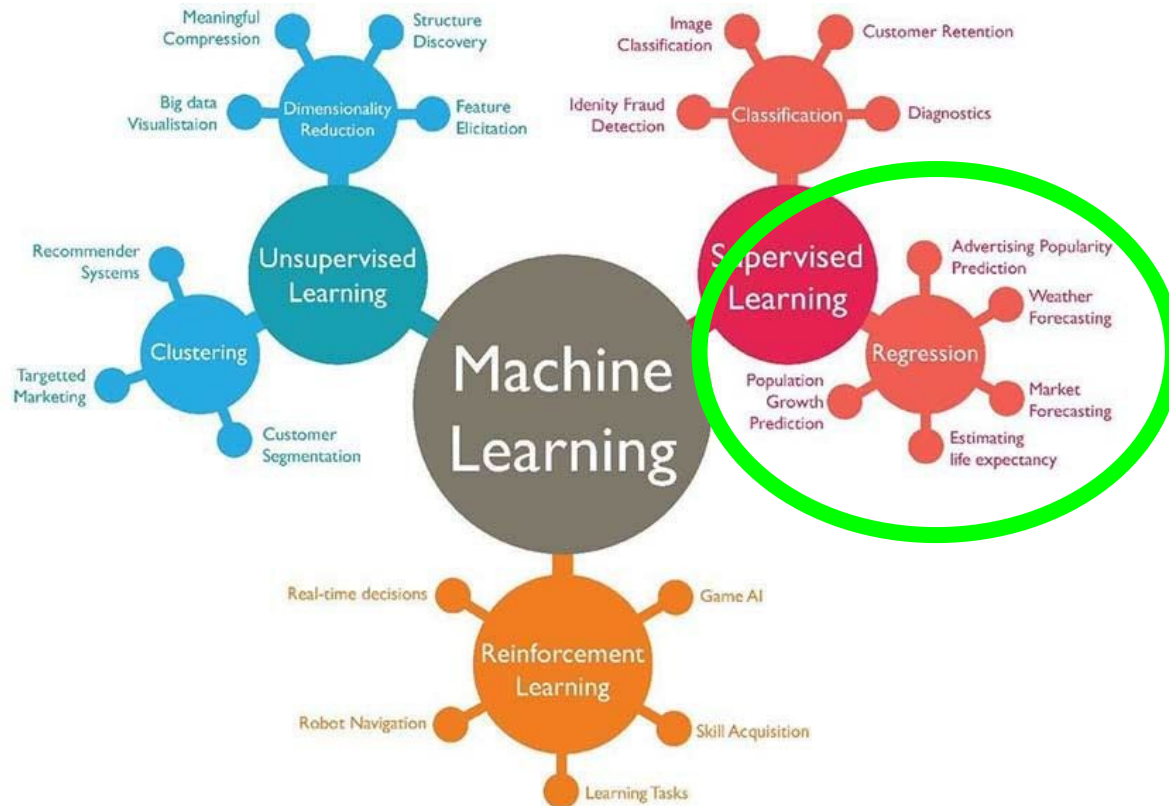
# What is a time series

- Data points listed in a time order
  - A sequence is taken at successive equally spaced points
  - Is a continuous variable
- 
- Temperatures, tides, ratios, arrivals ...

# What is NOT time series

- Anything that has a timestamp
  - Some variables can be treated like a time series if EDA is performed, but not all of them
  - Categorical variables: heights
  - Not evenly spaced variables: Counting how many people enter a bar

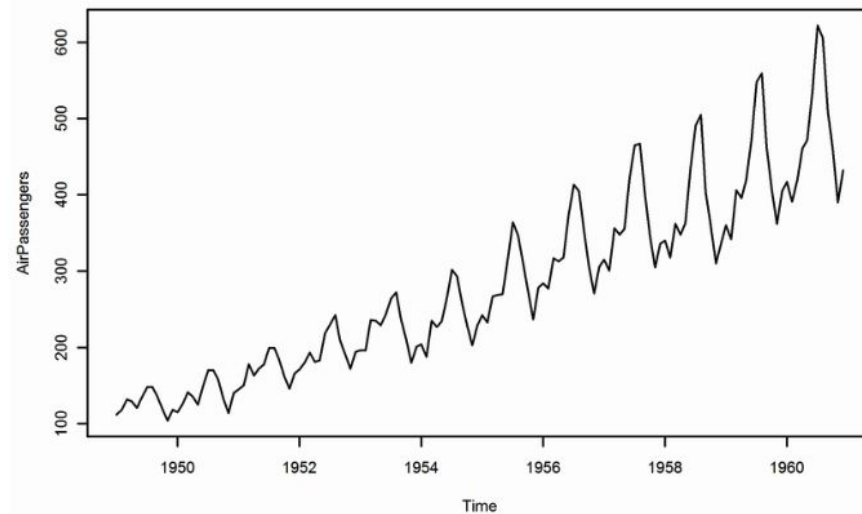
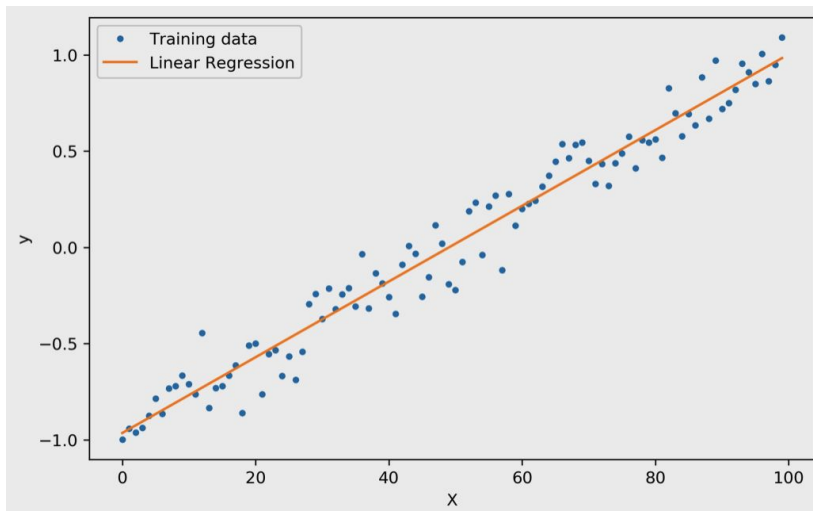
# What should NOT be modeled as a time series





# What is the difference between a Regression and a Time Series

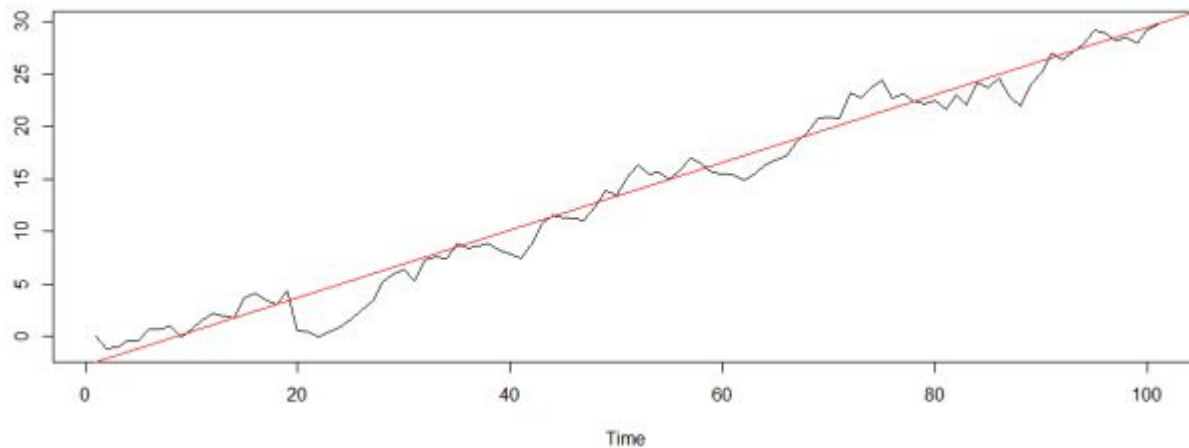
## TIME = ORDER



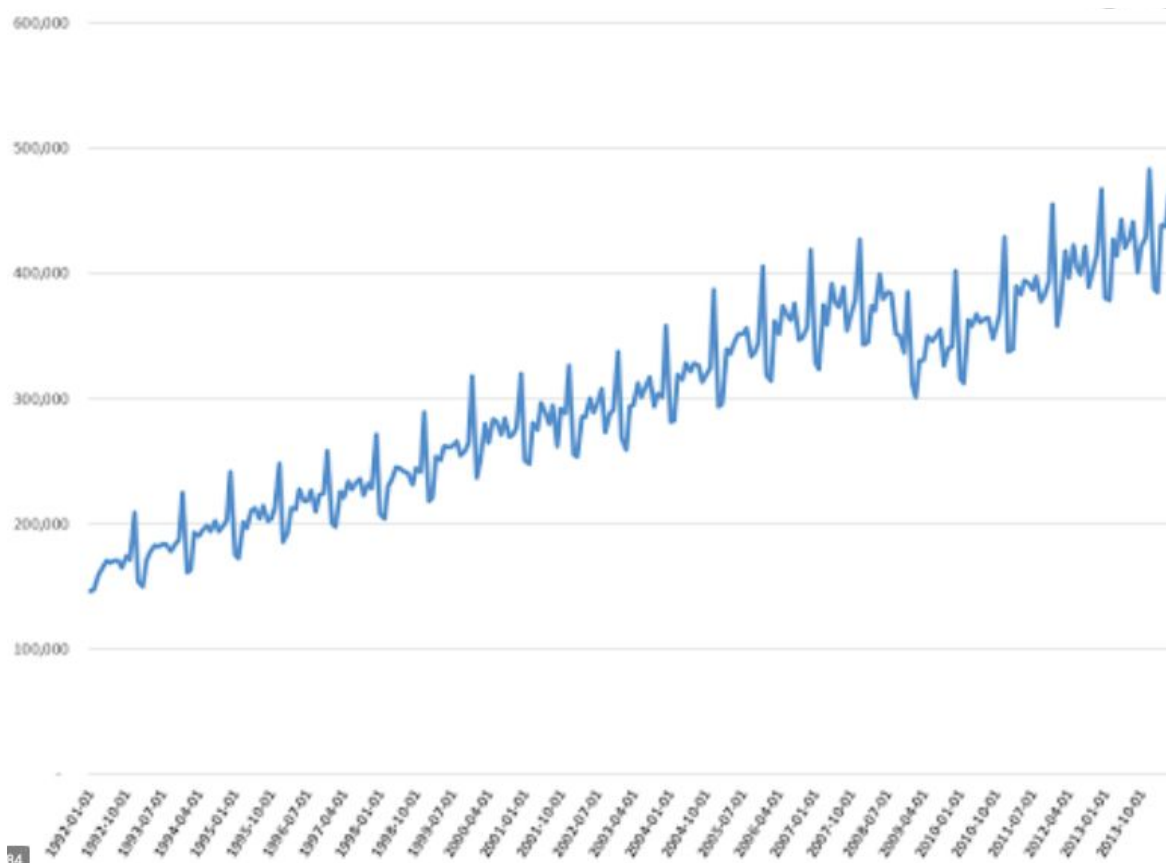
# MODELING



# Components: Trend

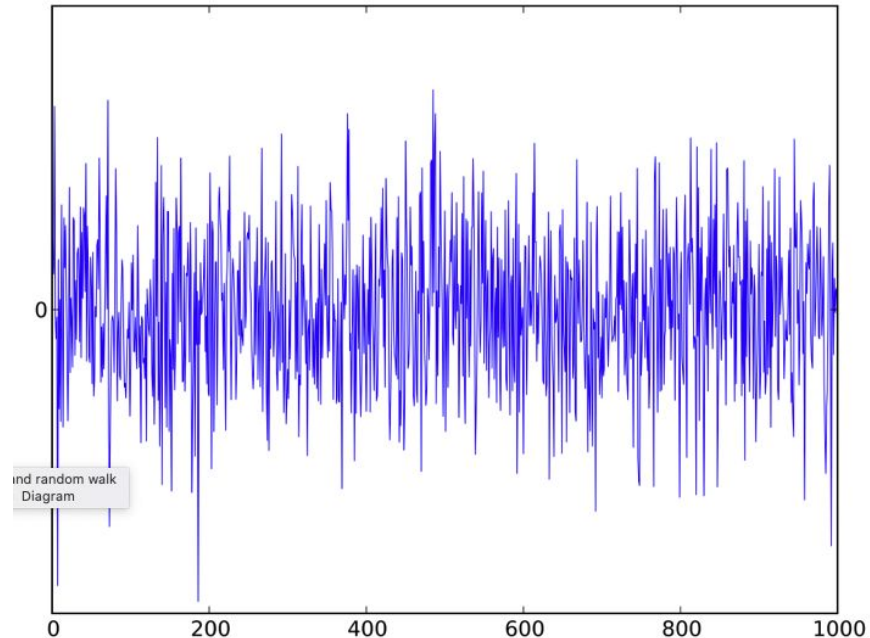


# Components: Seasonality

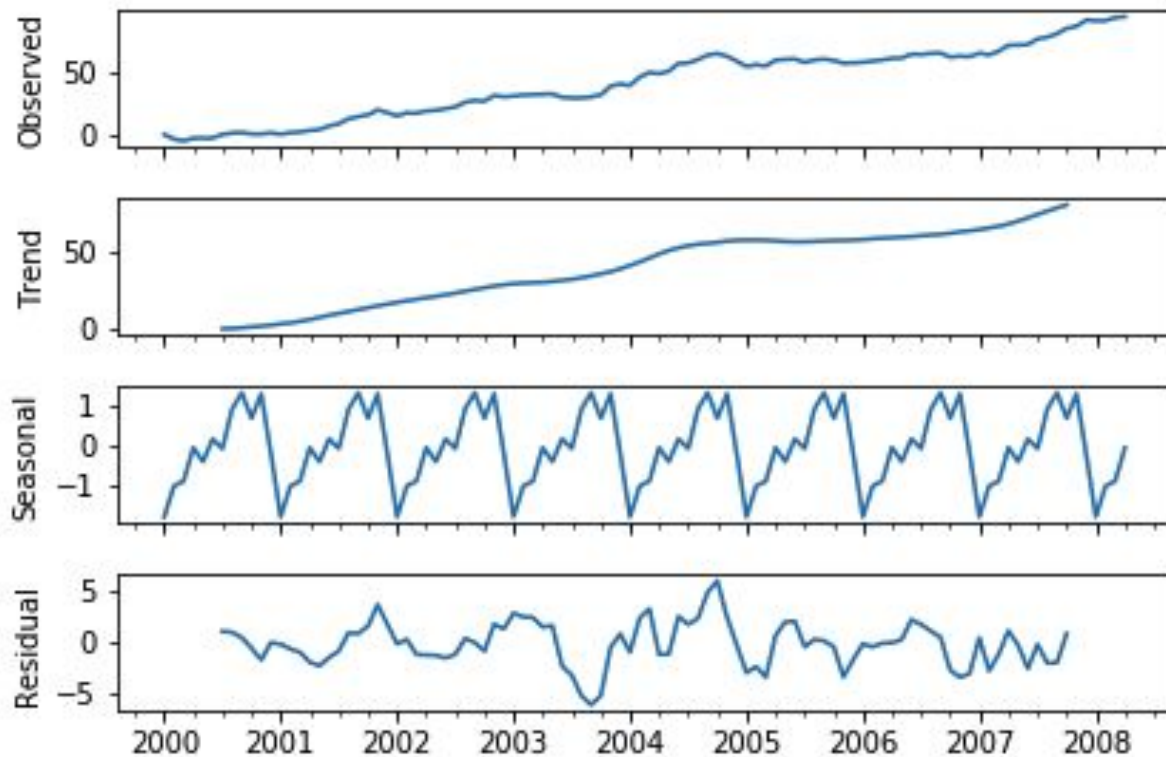


# Components: Random

- White noise
  - Random white noise

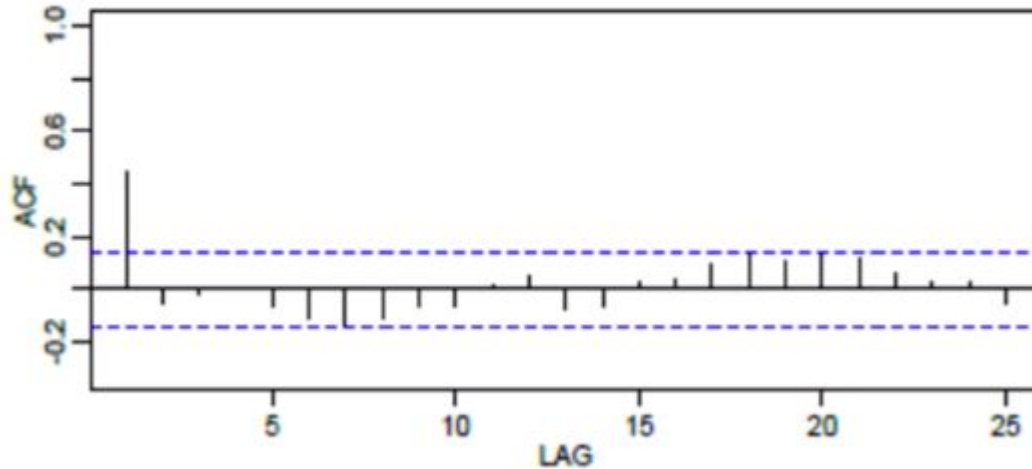


# Components: Decomposition



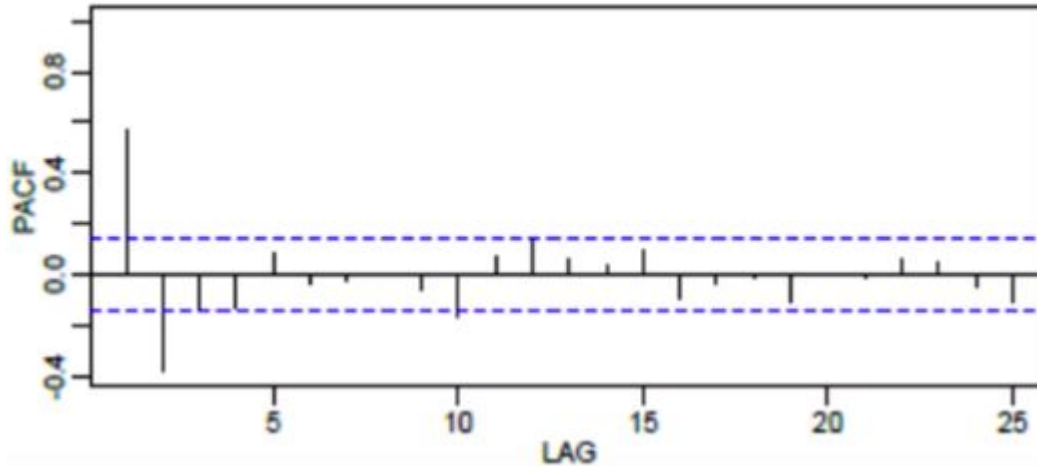
# Autocorrelation: Autocorrelation

- The correlation (linear dependence) between one observation and all the previous points in time.



# Autocorrelation: Partial Autocorrelation

- Correlation between two observations made at different times





# Autocorrelation: Stationarity (I)

Basic assumptions:

- The time series has certain regularity along time
- The time series is stationary (or at least we can transform it to one)

# Autocorrelation: Stationarity (II)

What does it mean to be stationary:

- The mean value of the time series is NOT a function of time.
- The variance is NOT a function of time
- The covariance of a point  $i$  and a point  $i+t$ , is NOT a function of time

# Autocorrelation: Stationarity (III)

How do we know whether a time series is stationary or not:

- Dickey-Fuller test
  - $p\text{-value} < 0.05$
  - ADF & 1%, 5%, 10%, as close as possible

NO STATIONARY

```
ADF Statistic: 0.8153688792060423
p-value: 0.9918802434376409
Critical Values:
  1%: -3.4816817173418295
  5%: -2.8840418343195267
 10%: -2.578770059171598
```

# ARIMA: AR (p)

- Premise: the past values have an effect on the current values
- The order (p), corresponds to the number of days incorporated on the formula.
- We can get (p) from the partial autocorrelations

$$y_t = \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \beta_2 y_{t-2} + \beta_3 y_{t-3} + \dots + \beta_p y_{t-p}$$

# ARIMA: MA(q)

- Value of the current day, depends on the errors of the past days
- $q$  is the number of terms to be included
- The Autocorrelation function helps to get the best ( $q$ ) parameter

$$y_t = \varepsilon_t + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \alpha_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \alpha_q \varepsilon_{t-q}$$

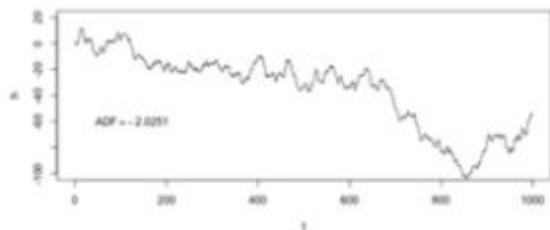
# ARIMA: ARMA(p, q)

- Adds the two models seen before = AR + MA

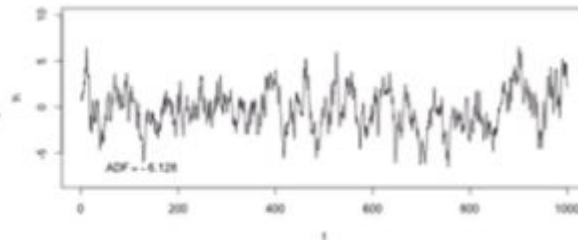
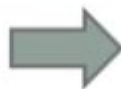
$$y_t = \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \beta_2 y_{t-2} + \beta_3 y_{t-3} + \cdots + \beta_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \alpha_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots + \alpha_q \varepsilon_{t-q}$$

# ARIMA: (p, d, q)

- Adds a (d) differencing component to ARMA
- Differencing subtracts the current value from the previous.
- It can be used to transform a time series into one that is stationary



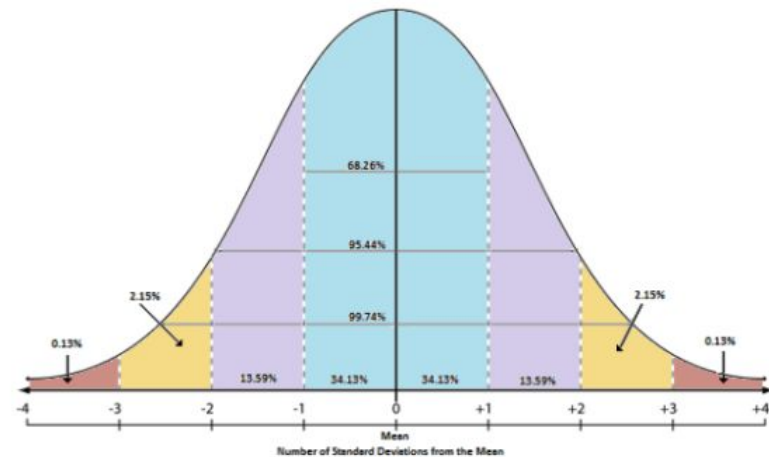
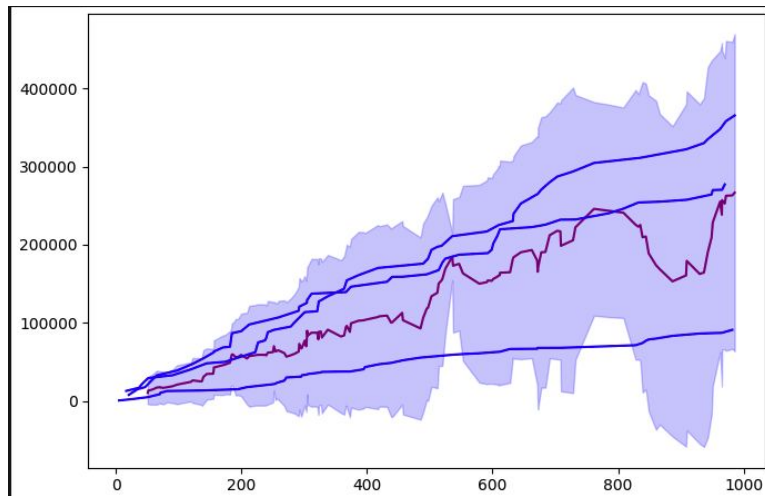
Data with trend



Data after one-lag differencing

# Prediction Intervals

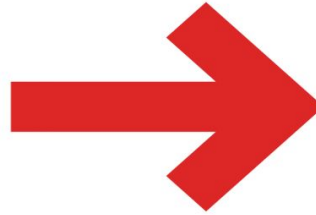
## Rolling means and standard deviation



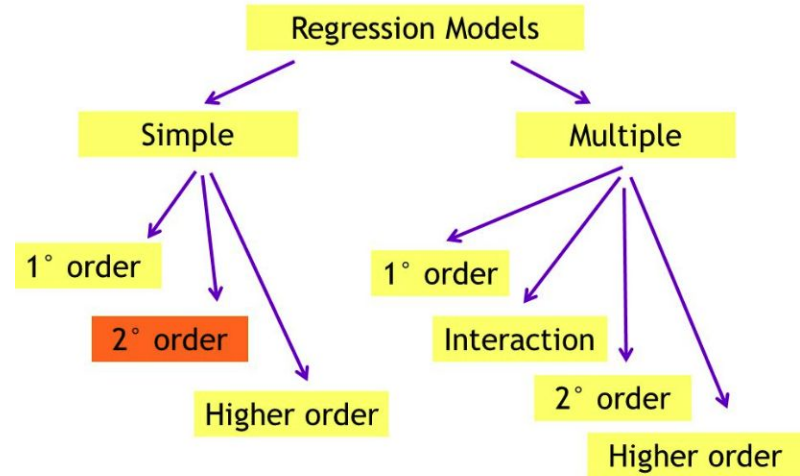


# B-Plan : Diagram

1. Is our data a Time series?
2. Is it stationary? Can we transform it to stationary?



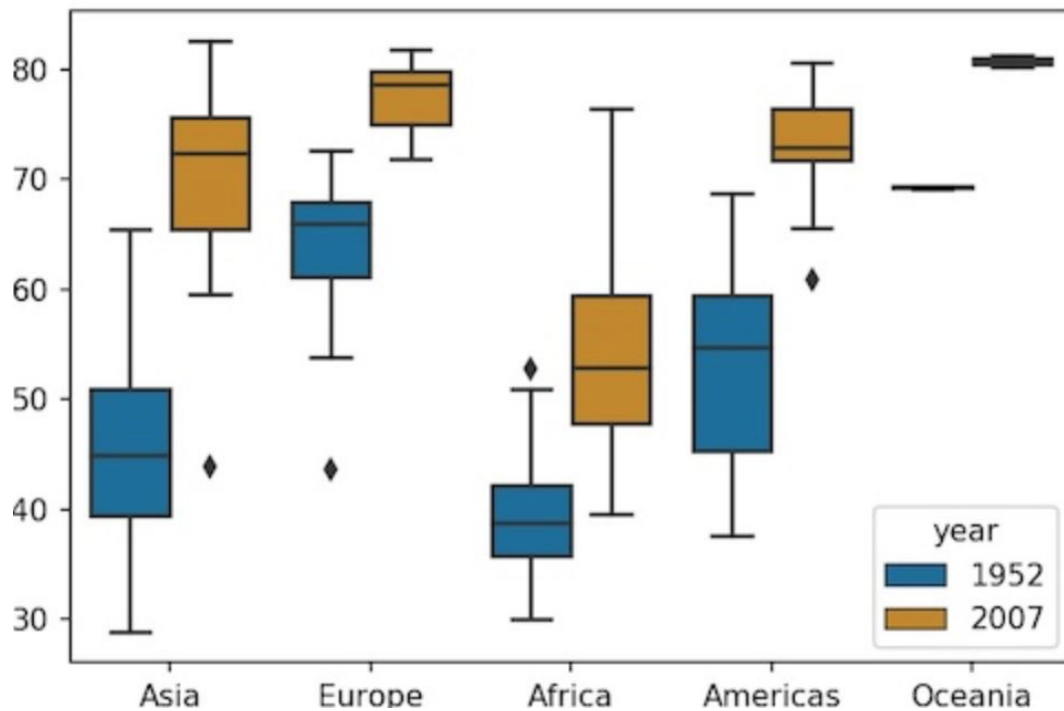
If we get a  
no...



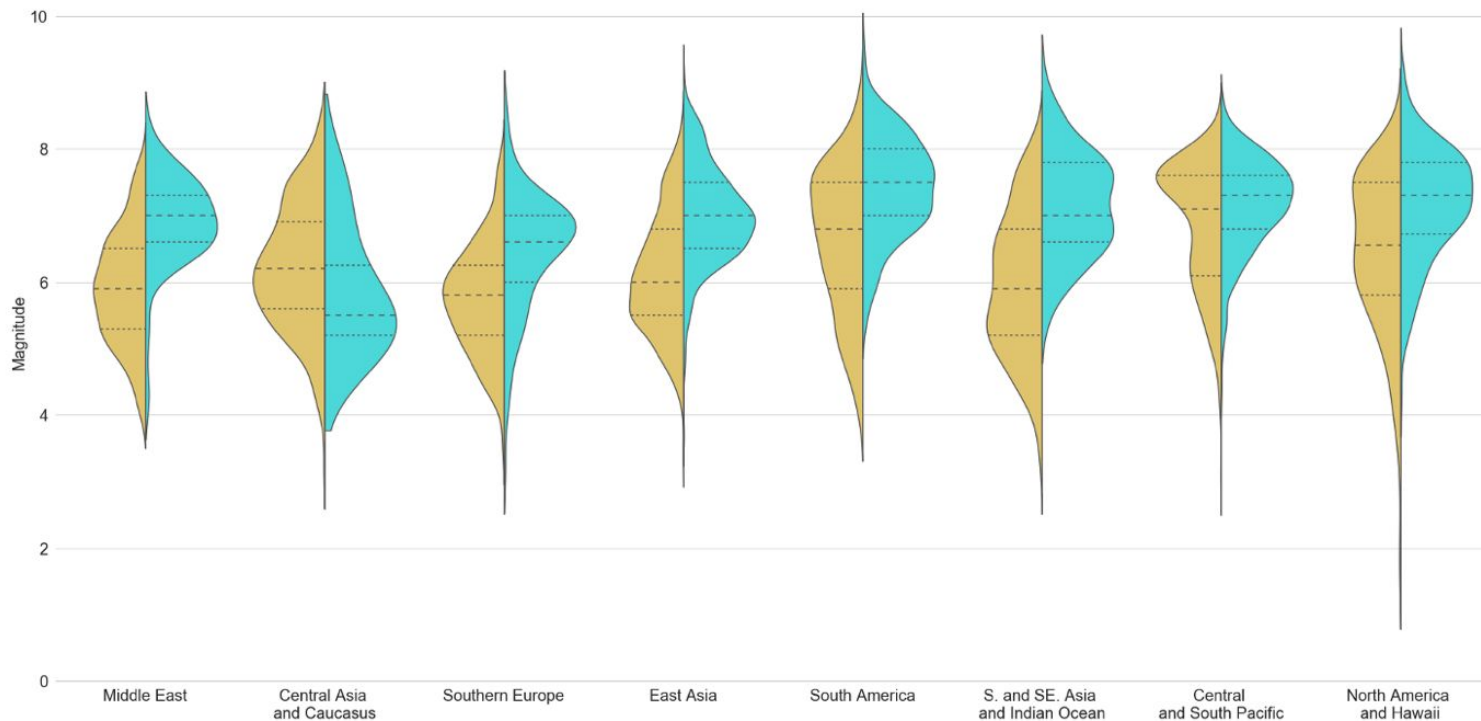
# SMALL REVIEW



# SMALL REVIEW: Boxplot

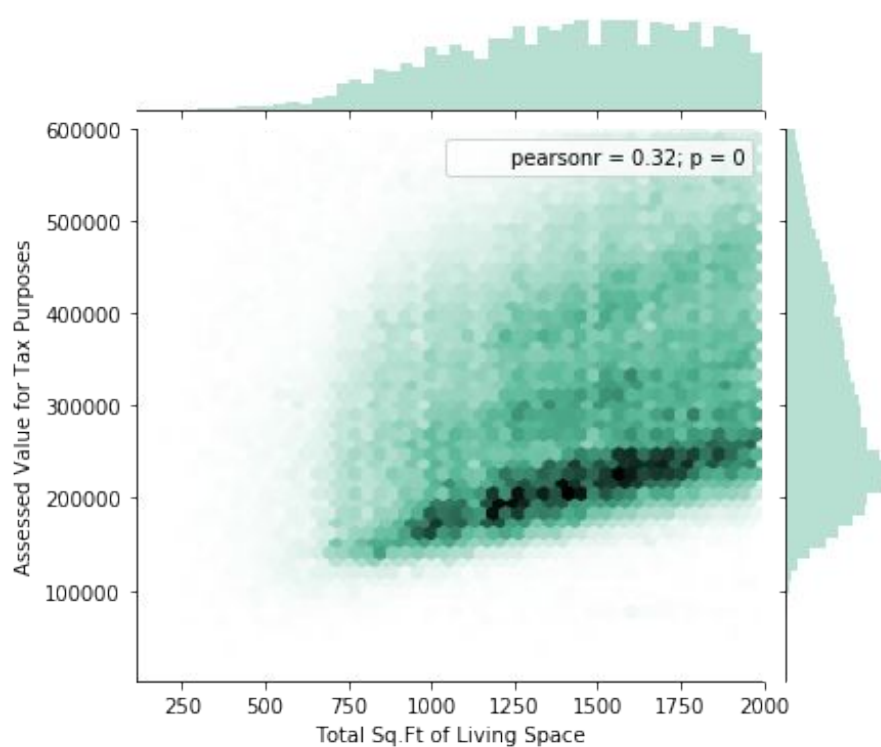


# SMALL REVIEW: Violin Plot



# SMALL REVIEW: Hexagonal Binning

Tax Assessed vs. Total Living Space



# TIPS



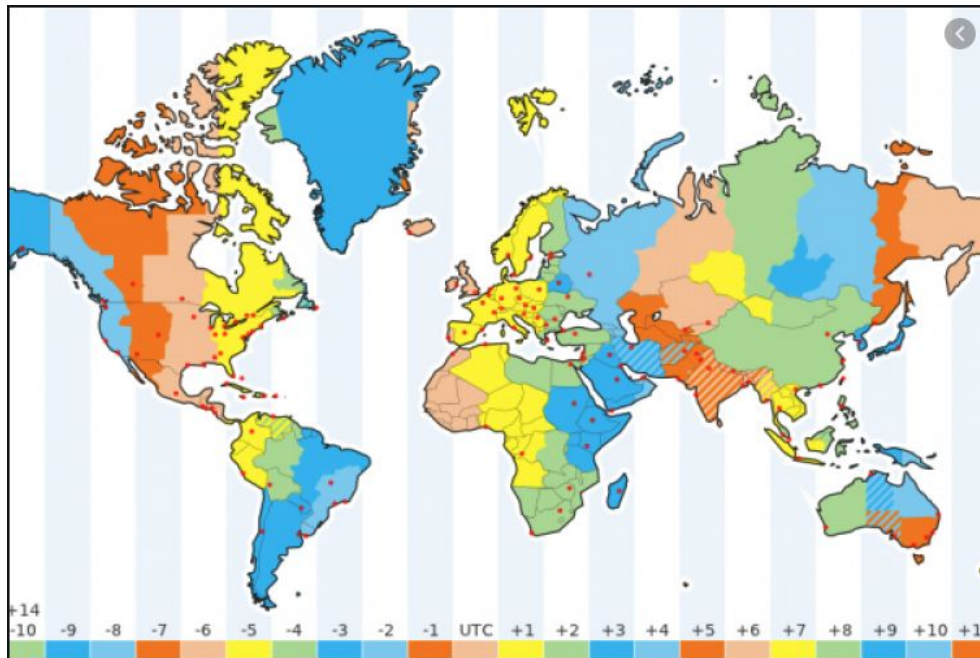
# TIPS

1. Scale
2. Color Code
3. Axis
4. Units
5. Title
6. **0 MUST APPEAR**

# TIPS

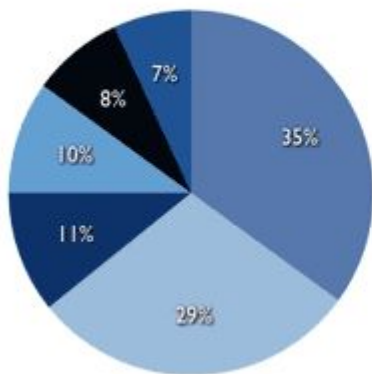
## Timestamp:

- Milliseconds since 01/01/1970
- Keep an eye on Timezones
  - Winter/Summer

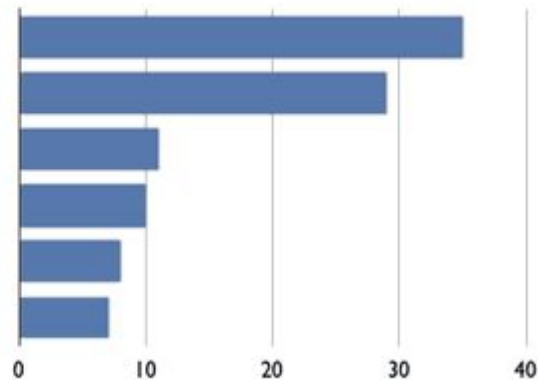




## Pie Chart Vs. Bar Graph



vs.

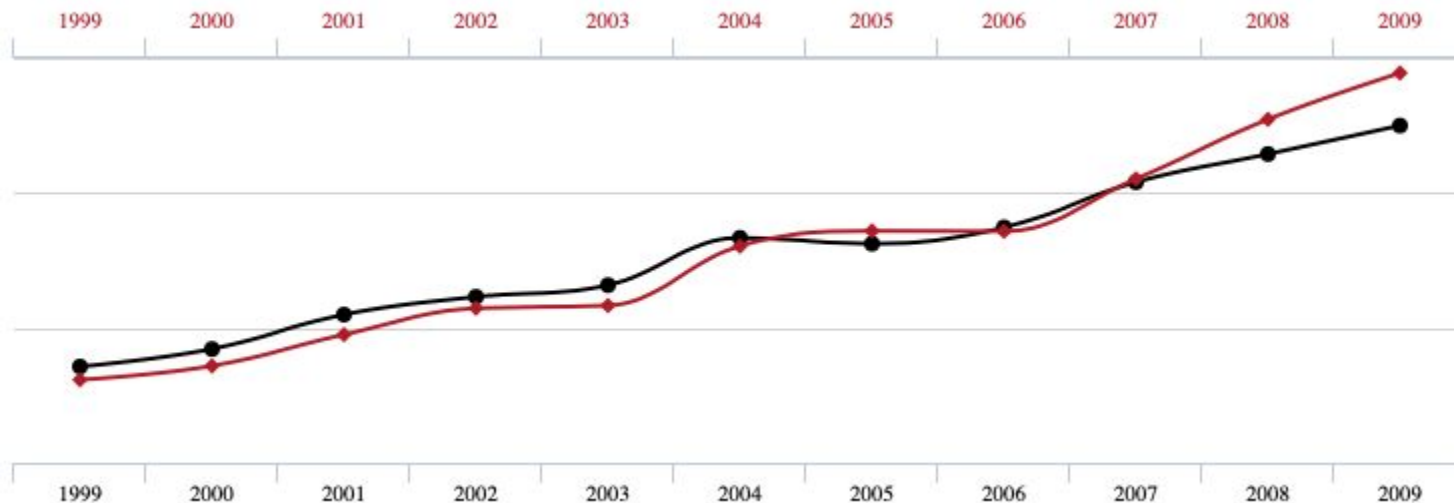


# DO NOTS

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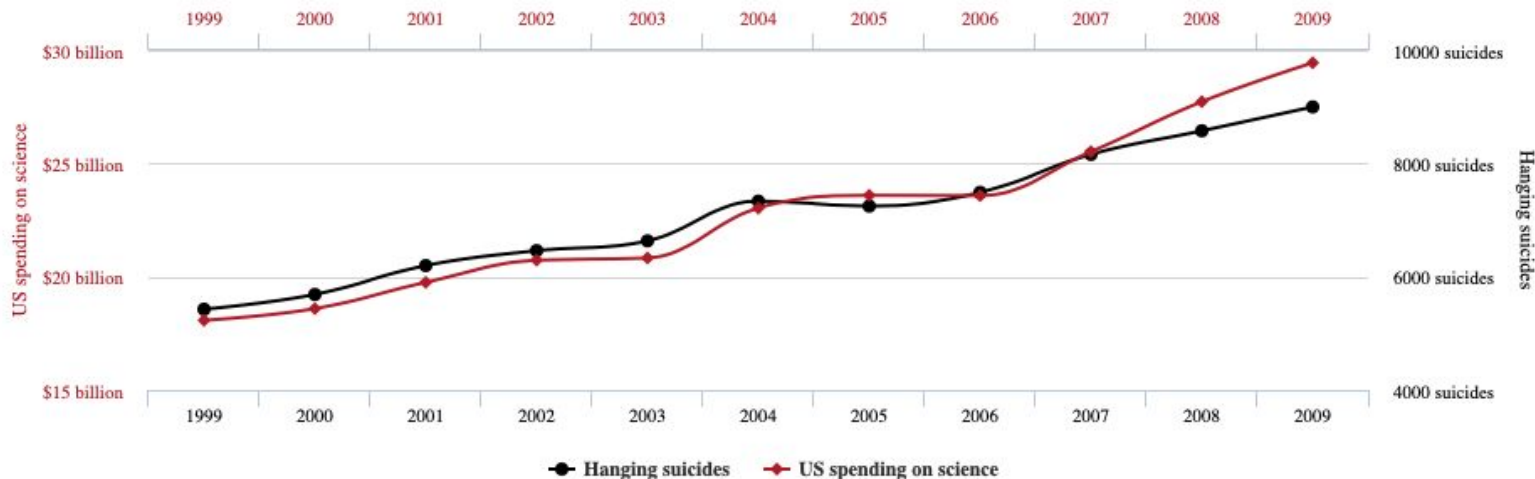
# DO NOTS: Common mistakes I



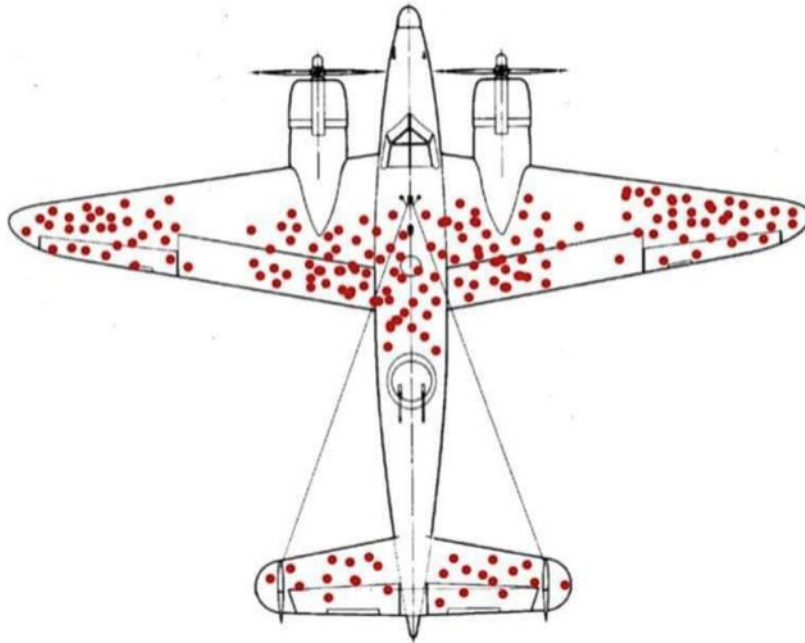
# DO NOTS: Common mistakes II

## US spending on science, space, and technology correlates with Suicides by hanging, strangulation and suffocation

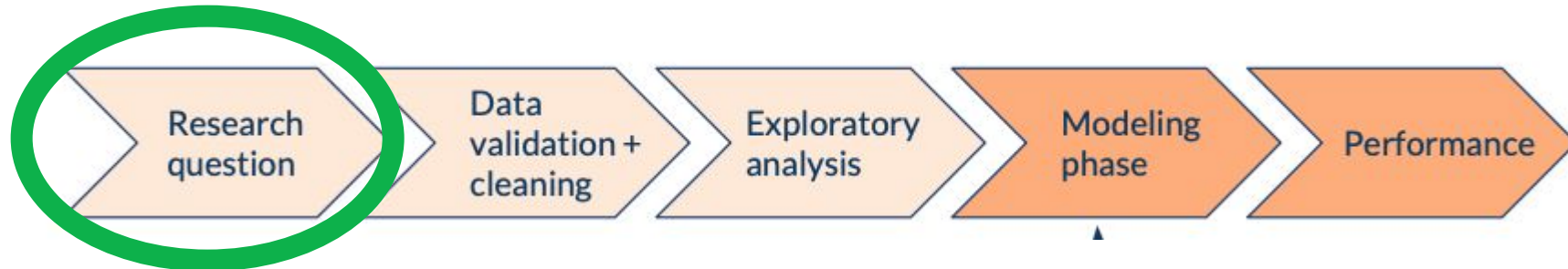
Correlation: 99.79% ( $r=0.99789126$ )



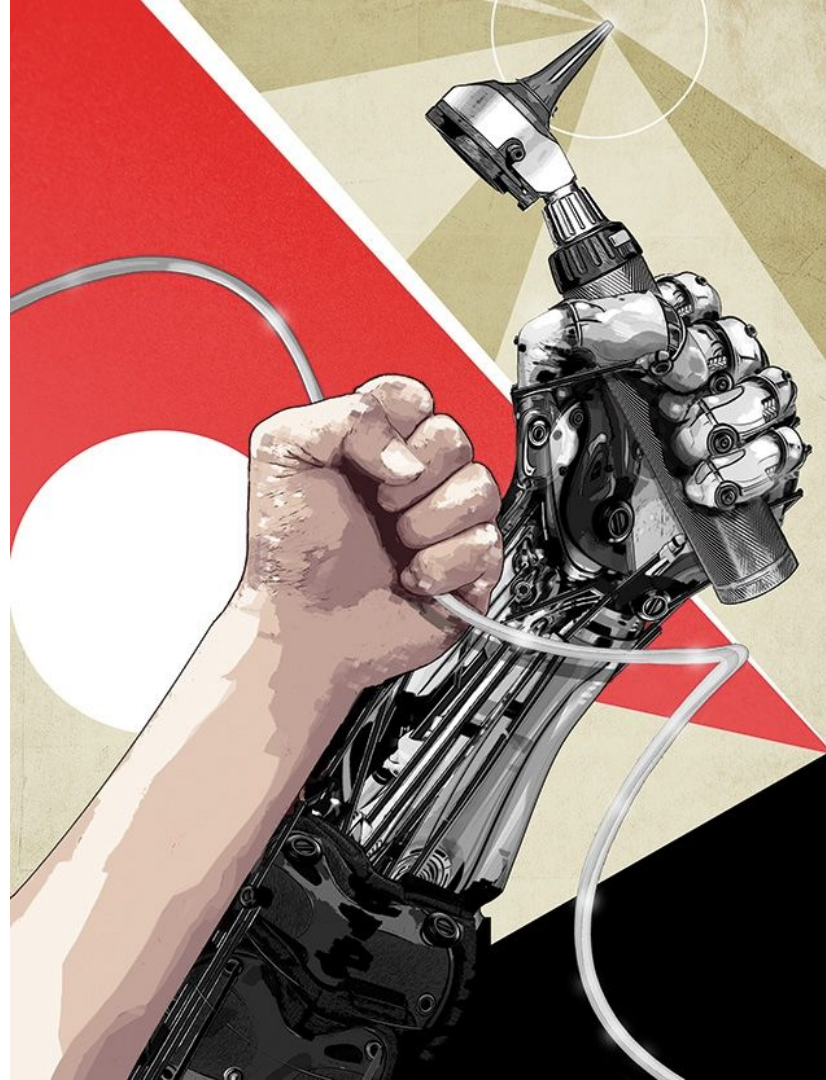
# DO NOTS: Common mistakes III



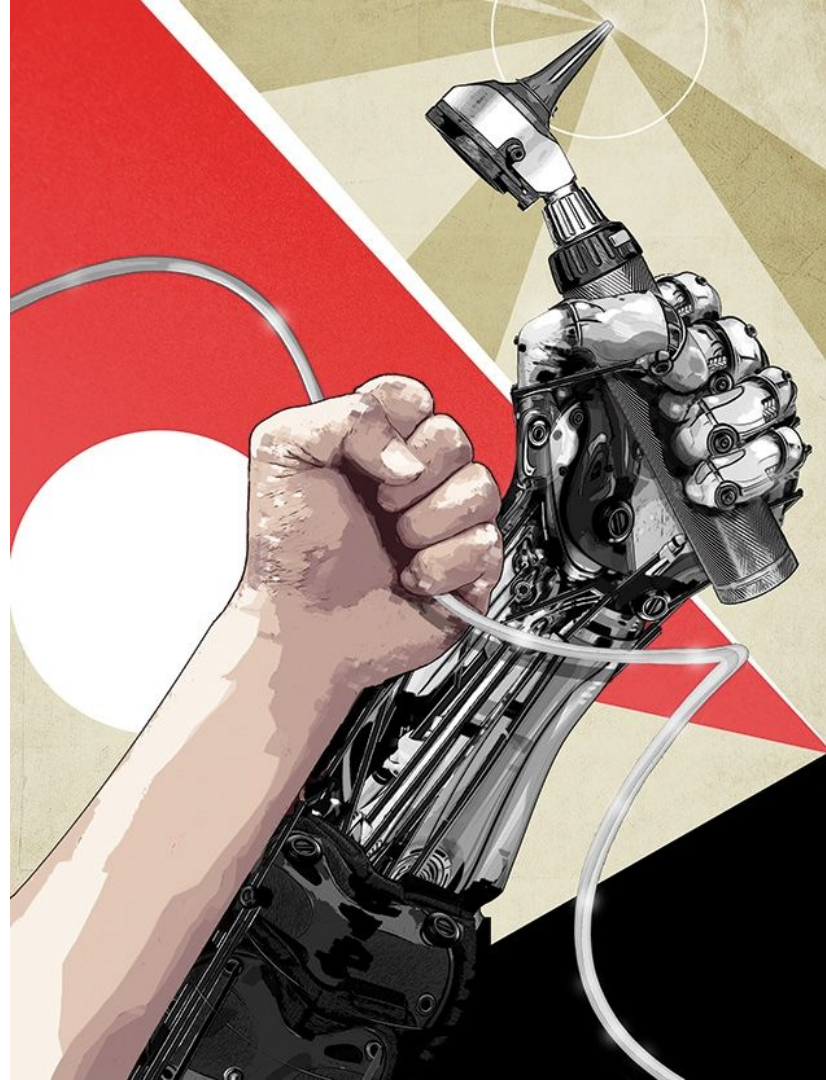
# DO NOTS: Common mistakes IV



# Practice - Time Series!



# Challenge - Time Series!





# Bibliografía

/1./ /Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow/

/2./ /Fast.AI - Introduction to Machine Learning for Coders/

/3./ /MLCourse.AI/

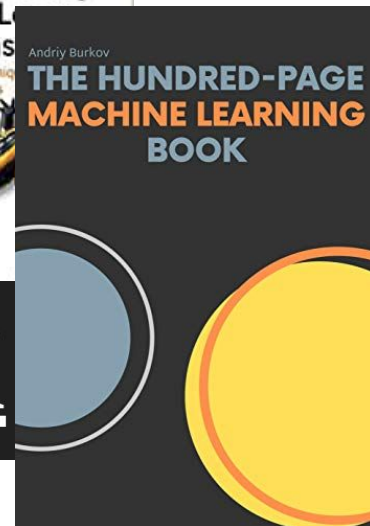
/4./ /DeltaAnalytics/

/5./ /The Hundred-page Machine Learning Book/

/6./ /Machine Learning for Humans (Vishal Maini)/

/7./ /Datacamp/

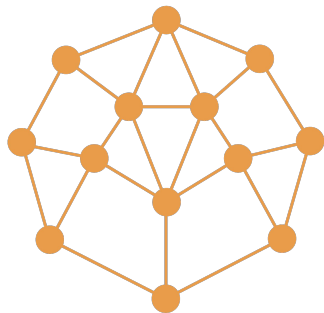
/8./ /DataQuest/



# Partners

Agradecemos a nuestros partners por confiar en **nosotros** para facilitar la formación en **IA** de cara a la 4ª Revolución Industrial.





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This model fits me  
95% of the time



# WELCOME!



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